

TERRITORY

Tributary To and Covered By the
Wholesale Trade of
Fort Worth.Statement of the Population in 1870 and
1880 and Assessed Valuation in
1880 and 1884.

The country that lies tributary to Fort Worth covers a vast area, and the following table will show how rapidly its population and assessable values are increasing. A line drawn from Gainesville, touching Ellis county, to Taylor, in Williamson county, will pass through the counties which are on the eastern border of the territory which is tributary to the city of Fort Worth, and all the country west of this line, to the western borders of Texas, is embraced within the area covered by Fort Worth's wholesale merchants. A good deal of trade is carried on in other portions of the state, goods being shipped from the city to the extreme eastern limits of the state, but the above-mentioned territory properly belongs to the competition of Fort Worth, where its merchants have an equal footing with the firms of other Texas cities.

The table shows the population of this country in 1870 and 1880, as appears from the census reports, and the valuation of property in the various counties, as shown by the state comptroller's reports for the years 1880 and 1884. They show a wonderful growth and increase, and tell more forcibly than words can express how rapidly the state is developing.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1880.	1880.	1884.
Wilbarger	120	120	1,228,000	
Wichita	433	117,200	1,896,973	
Hayes	715	389,160	1,383,061	
Archer	506	240,660	1,294,592	
Clay	5,643	1,411,047	4,212,363	
Montague	1,257	1,330,604	2,067,435	
Cooke	5,815	2,775,236	5,491,138	
Wentworth	2,351	18,143	3,247,726	5,844,125
Wise	1,420	16,601	1,979,257	4,745,531
Jack	604	6,230	1,153,501	2,845,739
Young	115	4,720	1,198,599	2,405,775
Throckmorton	711	77,264	1,644,236	
Stonewall	194	69,120	339,643	
Kent	92	9,400	350,384	
Seely	102	96,628	431,401	
Fisher	101	21,411	1,177,145	
Jones	546	44,700	1,490,344	
Shackelford	450	2,037	635,302	2,152,104
Donnell	386	1,125	309,643	
Palo Pinto	3,885	1,016,482	3,010,146	
Parker	4,180	15,570	2,615,050	5,229,915
Ellis	8,785	24,761	4,554,955	10,232,255
Mitchell	117	76,013	3,205,774	
Nolan	440	98,801	1,835,755	
Taylor	1,736	21,154	3,560,465	
Callahan	3,433	665,379	2,160,109	
Kassland	88	4,555	335,620	2,185,216
Leake	1,265	1,155	1,005,125	3,185,936
Hood	2,585	6,125	1,001,880	1,737,612
Comanche	2,340	107,622	579,404	
Johnson	4,469	17,011	3,267,466	5,974,641
Kimball	2,011	21,294	2,630,714	10,170,740
Hill	7,403	16,534	3,065,210	6,380,849
Rosetta	4,264	21,621	3,065,210	4,123,255
Hamilton	3,461	2,665	1,071,418	2,294,042
Comanche	1,001	8,099	1,299,690	2,440,784
Wagon	347	3,603	1,144,420	3,021,917
Hansell	381	438,286	1,959,226	
Tom Green	3,671	3,847	70,076	777,815
El Paso	1,792	893	421,815	1,268,264
Concho	112	1,311	401,853	1,535,736
Mculloch	1,244	2,431	1,309,196	3,497,245
Correll	4,124	10,934	1,805,042	3,350,819
Bell	9,711	20,518	1,007,225	2,927,059
Williamson	1,265	1,265	1,265,232	

In addition to the counties mentioned in the table are many that were unorganized when the last census was taken which might have been enumerated in the table, as many of them in the past two or three years have been rapidly filling up by emigration. Lamb, Hall, Floyd, Motley, Cottle, Hardeman, Cockran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, King, Knox, Garza, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Andrews, Martin, Howard, Midland and Reeves counties lie within this territory west of and tributary to Fort Worth, and many of these counties are rapidly becoming populous and wealthy, and which will eventually be great feeders to the great city that will stand nearest to them on the east.

The wholesale trade of Fort Worth has a bright outlook, and with the tide of emigration flowing westward its volume will constantly multiply and increase.

The Retail Trade.
The retail trade of the city is large and competition is sharp. A splendid country, productive in the highest degree, stretches out for many miles in every direction from the city, and as its products and interests have multiplied the retail business of Fort Worth has increased. Mention cannot be made of all the firms, and only a few of the leading firms can be noticed here.

Drugs.—H. W. Williams & Co., T. W. Powell, E. M. Wells, Dashwood & Oesch, O. M. Waterhouse.

Dry Goods.—The Martin-Brown Co., wholesale; The B. C. Evans Co., wholesale; Taylor & Barr, Malone, Waller & Co., Chase Trading Co., Randall & Chambers Co.

Groceries.—J. H. Brown, wholesale; Bateman & Bros., wholesale; Fort Worth Grocer Co., F. P. Fendery, Mayfield & Stone.

Hardware.—W. F. Fike, W. W. Trippe, Henry & Peak, Johnson & Tally.

Boots and shoes.—Lewis Bros. & Co., Liquors and cigars—Casey & Swasey, Charles Schuchter & Co.

Clothing.—Dahlman Bros.

Gun stores.—A. J. Anderson, A. Sterl.

Agricultural implements and farm machinery.—W. A. Huffman Implement Co., J. B. Mitchell & Co.

Wholesale candies, fruits and cigars.—Capers & Bro.

Furniture.—Fakes & Co.

Banks.—First National bank, State National bank, City National bank, Fort Worth National bank, Traders' National bank.

Lumber yards.—Wm. Cameron & Co., Elliott & Roe, R. M. Page, G. W. Gillespie.

Pianos, organs, etc.—Max Elser.

Jewelry.—Howard Tully, Chas. H. Fry.

Printing and book binding.—Fort Worth Printing House.

POSTOFFICE STATISTICS.
Some Figures Showing the Growth of the Postal Service in This City Since 1870.

The postal service was established in Fort Worth in 1861, with Capt. Julian Feld, the present incumbent, as postmaster. Few letters came to the city and the duties of the office were attended to by Mr. Feld alone. The varied duties of the office now require the constant work of the postmaster, his assistants, six clerks and seven carriers. Capt. Feld retired from the position after holding it several years, and assumed it again under the administration of President Cleveland. In the year 1870 the office was moved from a small shanty near the square to the corner of Main and Third streets. This excited the indignation of the citizens of the little hamlet, who angrily declared that the postoffice had been moved out in the country to the first house this side of Dallas. The revenues of the office at this time cannot be told, but a talk with Mr. White Organ, who was then a clerk in the office, leads to the belief that they were about \$4000 per annum, but they increased very much with the advent of the Texas & Pacific railroad. The business increased with the size of the town, until in the year 1880 a special agent was ordered by the

postoffice to advise to Mothers.

Wholesale Southern Bazaar should be used for children's clothing. At the child, eat the gums, at the sale, cure wind colic and is the

there were 23,188 persons in the city and that it was entitled to the delivery system in the office, which was shortly after inaugurated. Mrs. Belle M. Burchill was postmistress at that time under President Arthur's administration. The office was then located on Houston street, between



W. H. TAYLOR.

Fourth and Fifth, but was soon moved to its present location on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The following figures show the growth of the business since 1870, though the figures for that year are not authentic: Gross receipts first quarter 1870, \$1,000 00; Gross receipts first quarter 1880, \$3,504 54; Gross receipts first quarter 1884, \$7,444 38; Increase in ten years, \$6,444 38; Per case in last five years, \$1,288 76.

The following figures show the number of letters delivered and collected by the carriers during the first quarter of the current year:

	Delivered.	Collected.
January	96,013	25,301
February	92,972	25,569
March	91,941	25,377
Total	280,926	76,247

The money order department has increased very much in the last few years and a comparison is made during the months of January, 1878, the earliest records to be had, and January, 1880, which is as follows:

	1878.	1880.
Money orders issued	96,426	7,796
Money orders paid	7,796	96,426
Money orders issued	96,426	7,796
Money orders paid	7,796	96,426

BEEF MARKET.
An Enterprise That Bids Fair to Make Fort
Worth the Great Beef Center of Texas.

In the year 1883 a corporation was formed here known as the Fort Worth Beef Refrigerating company, and over \$100,000 was spent in erecting a mammoth establishment in the southeastern part of the city. It was put in operation and run for a few months, but proved unprofitable on account of management and high freights. After two abortive attempts the works were left idle. The splendid machinery and the huge building



I. DAHLMAN.

have been useless for some time, but now it is almost assured that they will be successfully operated in the near future. Mr. I. Dahlman, an enterprising citizen of Fort Worth, has recently been in London, England, and negotiated with a large London syndicate for the opening and operating of the works. A committee of two English capitalists came home with Mr. Dahlman, and after a thorough examination of the works and the source of the supply of beef to be used, they returned to England about the 1st of the current month. It is understood that the committee will report favorably and if this be true the works will be put in immediate operation.

The opening of this enterprise will be vastly beneficial to the city as it will create a beef market that will be unequalled south of St. Louis or Kansas City and many other industries will grow out of it. If the works are opened they will be run at full capacity and most of the refrigerated beef shipped from Galveston direct to London and placed upon that market. It needs no elaborate article to show how this enterprise would help the city, and those in a position to know are sanguine that it is an assured fact.

HOTELS
In the City Where "More People Get On
and Off the Cars," Etc.

An era of hotel improvement is on the city. The Ellis hotel, now nearly completed on the corner of Third and Throckmorton streets, is an imposing stone structure, with more than one hundred rooms for guests.

The Pickwick hotel, corner of Main and Fourth streets, is being enlarged at a cost of over \$20,000, and when the improvements are finished the hotel will be one of the best-appointed houses in the city.

The Mansion house, corner of Fourth and Rusk, is another large hotel with about one hundred rooms, and in addition to these there are many smaller hotels, such as the Grand, Lindell, Brunswick and others not necessary to be enumerated to show that ample accommodations for travelers can be obtained in the city.

Col. J. H. Britton, the late state inspector of railroads in Texas, is credited with saying that "more people get on and off the cars in Fort Worth than in all the other large cities in the state combined." Whether this be literally true or not, the city has until recently been wanting in sufficient hotel accommodations, notwithstanding the numerous hotels that have been thrown open to the public. It is thought that the new Ellis hotel and the enlarged Pickwick will be sufficient, with the Mansion and others, to supply the demand for the next year.

To give some idea of the number of hotel arrivals in the city, the following figures have been obtained, which show the number of registered names at the Pickwick and the Mansion for the last thirty days:

	Pickwick.	Mansion.
Arrivals	1,250	1,100
Departures	1,100	1,250

A disordered liver is the bane of life. Take Morris' Cascarine and restore its healthy condition.

Martin Female College, Petoskey, Mich.

Before deciding upon a school for your daughters write to this institution for a circular showing the advantages.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

An Improved System of Water-Works
and Clear Water All the
Year Around.An Immense Underground Lake Reached
by Many Artesian
Wells.

The water supply of Fort Worth is one of its chief natural advantages, and in this connection a few words about the location of the city is deemed proper. A bird's-eye view shows the city to be located on an elevated plateau, with an almost perfect natural drainage; its northern boundary runs boldly up to a high bluff, at the foot of which flow the mingled waters of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity river, which unite near the northwestern corner of the corporation limits; the Clear Fork follows this bluff in an undulating curve from the southwest and its waters are as clear as crystal. After continuing northeast a distance of about two miles the river suddenly turns and runs southeast for some distance, and in this bend, bounded on the west, north and east by water, is situated the city of Fort Worth. Stretching away to the south is an open, rolling country, and the landscape as pictured, adorned as it is with the varied industries of 37,000 people, its water, the long bluff, the cross-timbers in the east and the prairies everywhere, presents a superb scene. Nature seemed to have designed the spot for the site of a great city, and upon it a great city has already commenced to grow.

THE WATER-WORKS.
In 1882 the idea of a system of water-works was put into operation. Capt. B. B. Paddock and other citizens of the town had procured a charter for their erection and operation, and subsequently a company composed of Morgan Jones, E. P. Cowan, H. McLaughlin, H. M. Herman, J. S. Drake, M. C. Orton and M. D. Mather, after appropriate legislation by the city council, erected the latest Holly system of water-works, and early in the year 1883 the system was in successful operation. The system is unquestionably the best in the state. The works are placed at the junction of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity, north of the city, the supply being from the beautiful clear water of the former. There are now thirteen miles of water mains in the city, and water in every house that will make the proper connections, except those on the outskirts of the city, which is rapidly stretching beyond the points reached by the mains.

It is now making a survey for the purpose of extending the mains throughout the entire city. In 1884 the city purchased a one-half interest in the water-works, and in 1885 it bought the other half, and now owns, controls and operates the entire system. The pressure from the immense Holly engines is sufficient to throw water to the tallest structure in the city, and this fact, in connection with a splendid volunteer fire department, has had the effect of preventing any very serious conflagration since the system has been in existence, and reducing insurance rates to the minimum reached in Texas.

ARTESIAN WELLS.
One of the greatest blessings enjoyed by the people of Fort Worth is the artesian water, which flows from something near 100 wells.

Prior to the year 1876, the drinking water used by the citizens came from the Clear Fork or from a spring about two miles northeast of the town, on Dr. Stewart's farm, and on account of the scarcity and high price of ice much inconvenience and discomfort was experienced during the hot weather in the matter of good palatable drinking water. In 1875 the first artesian well in Tarrant county was bored on the farm of Lytle Cresswell, about nine miles southeast of the city, by Dock and Jim Peters. Water was reached at a depth of 454 feet, at a cost of about \$1000. The flow was very small, but about the size of a lead pencil, but it was sufficient to supply its owner with sufficient water for his own use on his farm. This well attracted much attention, and in time other experiments were made.

The first artesian well in the city was bored by Jim Peters on his own place, close to where Meyers' planing mill now stands in the western part of this city. The depth of this well is not known, but it was close to 300 feet. The flow was very large, and for some time the well furnished all the drinking water used by the city. It was visited by many hundreds of people. Other wells followed, and it was found that the supply of each was not diminished by those that succeeded it. There are now about one hundred of these wells in and around the city, and the flow occurs at all points except the highest elevations, where it stops from ten to thirty-five feet below the surface. Col. Andrew Chambers has a well on his place in the eastern part of the city that runs about 4000 gallons of water per hour. The average depth of these wells is 270 feet.

The water seems absolutely pure, and for drinking, washing and bathing purposes it has no superior anywhere. Prominent physicians say it is pure and healthy to a remarkable degree.

The water is reached in what seems to be a subterranean lake immediately beneath a layer of rock. The sloping depth of the source of these wells shows that it comes from the country northwest of the city, and calculations made lead to the belief that this underground lake is fed from the surface in or near the Upper Cross Timbers in Wise county, some thirty or more miles northwest of Fort Worth. A strip of fine white sandy soil crops out on the surface there, and the water filters through this to the lake under Fort Worth and Tarrant county. The bottom of this lake is a bed of rock, and its basin is believed to be immediately under Fort Worth and the adjoining country. The bed of white sand between these two layers of rock is of about equal thickness all the way until it runs out somewhere south of the city. The water thus caught in this basin has no southern outlet, and consequently whenever it is sounded it rises to its original level.

Strangers who visit the city for the first time are certain to notice the fine qualities of this water for drinking and bathing purposes. Since its discovery the health statistics show a decrease in the percentage of mortality in the city, and the citizens regard it as one of the greatest blessings in a city that has so many very fine natural advantages. The average annual rainfall is about thirty-six inches.

Silver Leaf Baking Powder.
Never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed. A trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well-regulated households.

Constipation originates numerous fatal diseases. Morris' Cascarine will remove all traces of this disorder.

The Third Week
—OF—RANDALL &
CHAMBERS CO.'S

Great Clearing Sale Commences July 19.

At all seasons of the year bargains abound with us in every department, but in this sale

Summer Goods

Will be sacrificed to make room for our mammoth Fall stock, now being purchased.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

- 12¹/₂ C. CRAZY CLOTH.**
These goods sold readily at 25c early in the season. We still have a nice assortment of colors, and our price now is only 12¹/₂c.
- 10¹/₂ C. INDIA LINEN.**
Some weeks ago we commenced selling an extra good quality of white India Linen at 10c. We still have a large quantity of a better grade than we now offer at the same price.
- 7¹/₂ C. LAWN.**
In this lot there is not a piece but what sold at 10 to 12¹/₂c; they are all 32 inches, and we have a sufficient variety of styles to please every one.
- 50¹/₂ C. SHIRT WAISTS.**
We offer three lines of Shirt Waists at this price; former price \$1.00; made of chevot, gingham and percale; superior finish.
- 200 Summer Coats, 50c;** left from suits; any one in the lot is worth \$1.50.
- GENTS' SUMMER UNDERWEAR.**
For 25 and 50c we offer two lines of Gents' Summer Underwear that sold formerly at 50c and \$1.00.
- PARASOLS AND FANS.**
In our sweeping reduction sale we include Parasols and Fans, and parties who have not bought will find the prices just one-half their value.
- HOSIERY AND GLOVES.**
We have numerous attractive bargains in these departments, which lack of space prevents describing.
- \$1.25 BLACK SILKS.**
If you wish something extra good in black Silks, we mention our \$1.25 Silks. Write for samples if you can't come in person.
- \$1.25 EMBROIDERED ROBES.**
We have received orders for these goods from all over the state. We have about 100 left at \$1.25.
- \$3.60 COL'D EMBROIDERED ROBES.**
In this lot are robes of cream, mull and batiste, with wide and narrow embroidery to match in brown and navy blue. We have 20 styles of robes that lack of space forbids a description, but if you need one we guarantee to please you in every particular.
- \$1.75** yard for cream mull Flouncings, in exquisite patterns; actual value \$2.50 yard.
- \$1.50** for white Swiss Flouncings; worth \$2.25 yard.
- \$1.50** yard for Barmese Flouncing, in cream, navy blue and garnet combinations, full 45 inches wide; former price \$2.50.
- 5¹/₂ C. EMBROIDERIES.**
50 styles of Hamburg Edging and Inserting in this lot, worth 10 to 12¹/₂c; all now offered at the uniform price of 5c.
- 25¹/₂ C.** yard for French Organdies; worth 40c.
- \$1.75 BLACK SPANISH ALLOVERS.**
This is a superior grade of goods, that is worth \$2.50 yard.
- 25¹/₂ C. ALLOVER HAMBURG NETTS.**
In white and cream; worth 40c.
- \$1.00 BLACK SILKS.**
We call special attention to a line of black Silks that we bought at a great bargain. They are worth in the regular way \$1.25, but we have marked them all at \$1.00 yard.

During this special sale corresponding bargains in every department.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.,

110 and 112 Houston Street.

About August 1, I will occupy my

NEW BUILDING,

Corner Main and Seventeenth Streets,

and will then have the largest and most commodious quarters of any grocer in the West or Southwest. My facilities for doing business will be better and my stock much larger and more complete than ever before. Having switches connected with every railroad entering the city, I will be enabled to load and unload directly at my warehouse doors, thus greatly facilitating the shipping and receiving of goods.

JOSEPH H. BROWN,

Wholesale Grocer.